

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW BOSTON, N. H., Sept. 5.—The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission met on Saturday, September 3d, in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church, which was beautifully adorned with cut flowers and emblematic floral decorations, on September 3d. It was the 19th Convention.

At 3 P.M. President W. E. White, of Bonnington, called the meeting to order.

Prof. A. S. Clark, of Hartford, Ct., offered prayer.

The president then delivered his address.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"I, in the name of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission, welcome you all to this pretty place. It gives me great pleasure to see you once more at this gathering. The board of officers selected this village as the place to hold in honor of Mr. Almos Smith, an honored treasurer of the Mission, who has also been connected with it since its inception. I have never missed his familiar face at conventions since I succeeded the venerable Tom Brown as president.

"I wish to speak a few words about the limitations of deafness. I saw a quotation that a blind or deaf man has infinitely more reason to doubt or deny the possibility of being to sound than an atheist can have to deny or doubt the existence of God. Why so, because a deaf man can think and reason about the cause of his deafness and would eventually find that the cause is that which gave being to all things, *i. e.*, God; therefore, we should submit to God to govern his own world. There is really no reason why we should bewail our misfortunes, and I do not think we are justified in bemoaning as long as we must submit to the Will of God. We find that there are times where we can even amuse ourselves over our deafness.

"The trials and difficulties a deaf person has as a neighbor are varied depending on the character of his or her disposition, either displays toward a more fortunate neighbor. It is my opinion that the relations between the deaf and hearing neighbors are more pleasant in small towns and villages than in cities, where social gatherings and amusements of all kinds prevail, which draw their attentions to their own pleasure, thus leaving their unfortunate friends to do the best they can to amuse themselves in ways peculiar to themselves. In some places they may get even with the speaking for they have societies by themselves, the chief features of which are lectures and services and social intercourse. It often happens that a speaking neighbor on noticing how a deaf neighbor displays a good will toward him, feels a reciprocal interest, and is glad to learn the manual alphabet. This is especially true among ladies, who would come to door or windows and after attracting the attention of their deaf sisters, tell them some news on their fingers to make time glide by more pleasantly in the midst of their monotonous housework. But at night they do not seem to care to bother themselves about making calls on the deaf, except in a business way, unless they belong to the same church or sewing circle or other organization having a Christian basis.

"At one time there were a deaf couple of deaf persons (man and wife) who, though they were persons of good character and above reproach, were not unsocial, but their next door neighbors, of much less good character, treated them disdainfully and thought that the unfortunate were not interesting persons till the deaf couple moved away and another deaf couple took possession of the house, evidently to the disgust of the neighbor referred to. This couple were more forward, and they did not take kindly to the treatment the other couple who vacated the house, had met with. In time the new couple gave them to understand with a sharp rebuke that they were bound to enjoy the same privileges the others did only they were lacking one sense, *i. e.*, hearing, a comparatively trifling matter to ourselves, and at the same time they

told the others that they had good will toward all. Afterward the others treated them as well as would be expected of them, and the lady learned the single hand alphabet and seemed to take delight in communicating with them. I say the relations between the deaf and hearing are pleasanter in the country, because people there do not mingle in societies as much as their brethren and sisters in cities do, and because amusements are fewer and at long intervals apart, therefore people in small places begin to take their deaf friends into their notice and greet them kindly.

"As for our communication with speaking persons, some are shy and some of us venture to write or talk with hands, as the case may be, of what is of general interest to them and to us. But as a general thing, those with whom the deaf are wont to come in contact with, will greet the deaf on sidewalks with gestural sign, it's a hot or cold day, or such. In shop a workman, if he happens to take an interest in a deaf-mute, will frequently acquaint himself with the letters. Often I notice how they are delighted to see their deaf-mutes take an interest in things or in what is going around the shop or contributing something toward sick persons or the like.

They especially, like to watch and see the deaf-mute pleasantly as token of understanding when funny stories are told them. In return some time the deaf gesticulate stories *a la Jones*, before the eyes of their speaking fellows. The more the deaf take an interest in things pertaining to others, the better they are appreciated, and still more if they participate in amusements under the management of the speaking persons, irrespective of their afflictions. It seems as if catholics take more pains to associate with their deaf brethren.

"From my observations, I think that the deaf-mutes are more inclined to mechanical trades, *viz.*, shoe lasting, brass and iron working, polishing and such like occupation. I am not in a position to say what trades they are specially fitted for, nor do I think they have ambitions to fit themselves specially for better trades, or perhaps rather they seem to look upon their infirmity as a drawback to securing such. There was a deaf-mute of education and ability who could command a good position, but as he was he chose a humble vocation. A friend on noticing it asked him for the reason of this, and the reply was that if he should be a clerk, he was afraid he would be tempted to abscond with money entrusted to him, and if he chose a humble vocation, he could feel more happy and contented. Meanwhile he had a strong aspiration for that position he cunningly asked the friend in question as to what work he would advise the other to take up. He could not venture to advise.

"I know of two instances where two deaf-mutes have demonstrated their abilities to run some business of their choice on their own hook. One has a natural talent for frescoing as well as letter and sign painting, runs a carriage painting shop, employing a gang of men, and his reputation is spreading far and wide, as is evidenced by the orders that continually keep him busy. The other keeps a cabinet shop, and also does all kinds of repairing. As to getting work, in my opinion, deaf persons are more apt to get employment through the influence of their friends, as well as out of sympathy of their employer, at their own home. Some times also they get work out of their town, provided others give them a chance to show their skill. Experience in any line of work which they can do well enable them to get work elsewhere, even in strange places by the help of letters of recommendation. Sometimes their skill overcomes the prejudices of employers concerning their deafness, which is popularly supposed to incapacitate them from understanding the difficult art of work. I have spoken of the circumstances which are the means of their getting work at home, but it is different in the two instances, where the mutes have made names for themselves even in strange places, yet their reputations speak loud.

"One time a large concern look-

ed for an experienced man to make a paying business of some new work in their line, as well as to take charge of a department, and a deaf-mute, who had a considerable experience in that line was recommended for that position. As a result the experiment proved to be a success, and they also kept him in charge of the room, much to the satisfaction of the company, till a fire gutted a part of the shop slackening the business, so they let him go.

"There is a deaf farmer who owns one of the largest apple orchards in New Hampshire, which was inherited from his father. He has carried his fruit to a city for thirty years, and he very readily disposes of his apples in almost an incredibly short time, for he knows how to make them look most tempting and attractive.

"There is another deaf-mute employed as book binder. When he was put on this work it was entirely new to him, but he overcame the most difficult art in a remarkable short time, for in fact the work generally requires a considerable practice to get a thorough knowledge of the art. His foreman declared that his experience could command large pay elsewhere, but he preferred to stay with his folks.

"Also another deaf-mute has an inventive brain in some work of his choice, and he has made several inventions, but unfortunately lack of his education is a drawback to securing a patent.

"A deaf lady who takes a good deal of interest in hen business, has made a success of the incubator business where many others fail.

"As to how many of the deaf of New Hampshire are able to support themselves and families comfortably, I think there is any case where they are not, I have yet to hear, but from hearsay I would judge that they are able to keep the wolf from their doors. I have no knowledge of any case of dependence nor of idleness. Bad habits among the deaf are rare. I have nothing to say regarding incompetency as well as misfortunes, except in the latter case where a boy lost his arm by being run over by a train. I have already stated that the probabilities are in favor of the deaf getting work at home through the influence of their friends. This boy was one of three cases, for a foreman of a painting room, who knew him, took him to work out of sympathy, probably because he was a Catholic.

"Another case was that a deformed boy secured good employment in a shop at home.

"The proportion of the deaf of New Hampshire living in cities is three to one of those living in the country.

"It is a matter of opinion as to which are the most prosperous.

"In my opinion the chief drawback to religious life among the deaf, is that they are in want of a missionary to look after their spiritual welfare. How these disadvantages may be partly overcome is a question I leave for your earnest consideration."

Secretary Jeremiah Ryan, of Concord, reported the proceedings of the last Convention in Portsmouth. Accepted.

Treasurer W. A. Deering read his report. It was in a healthy and sound condition. The expenditures during the year from the last Convention were \$99; grand total in the treasury, \$531; liabilities, none.

Mr. Mitchell Scott in the chair. Mr. White suggested that the money be invested in real estate.

Discussion followed, in which Mr. Deering took part, and Mr. Ryan spoke against the suggestion.

By consent the suggestion or motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Almos Smith moved that the next Convention be held in Newport.

After some discussion, showing that Newport was too far up North to be a drawing card, a vote was taken, and Mr. Almos Smith's motion was carried, and the next Convention will be held at Newport.

After minor business pertaining to the mission, adjournment was taken till evening.

In the evening the last train

brought some more deaf-mutes, and they met in the same vestry, and there was quite a lengthy discussion on "How the disadvantages in religious life among the deaf may be partly overcome." Remarks on this were made by Messrs. White and Frisbee.

Mr. Swett in the chair. Mr. White from his observations thought that the hearing people seem to think the deaf-mutes devoid of conscience, and moreover ministers very rarely visit the unfortunate and exhort them to go to church. Mr. White argued that religion was a part of an education, and religion was spoken in every language. If spiritual words could be conveyed into minds of heathens, why not us? Education instructs most and spiritual discipline, and forms manners and characters of men, and the who's training made use for improving the mind, and it belongs to youth and childhood, etc.

Mr. Frisbee said that a pass or round trip tickets at reduced rates would be the only means of enlarging his diocese in New Hampshire, and suggested that meetings should be held monthly or so, in churches hereafter when collections might be taken more or less would go to bring about carrying the purpose to that end.

Mr. White advised Mr. Frisbee to see some minister of a church which some railroad official belonged to, use his influence over them to furnish him with a pass or round trip ticket.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That thanks be tendered to Rev. J. E. Willey for his hospitalities, and to the ladies of the church for adorning it beautifully with cut flowers, plants and emblematic floral decorations for the occasion.

Resolved, That thanks be extended to Mr. Whipple, of the Tavern, for the courteous treatment which we received at his hands.

Resolved, That thanks be tendered Prof. A. S. Clark, for his excellent service as interpreter.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the Boston & Maine Railroad for furnishing us with tickets at reduced rates.

This was followed with a lecture on Telepathy, by Prof. Clark, and was highly appreciated, though it was short on account of the oppressive heat.

Then the mutes in the hotel parlor gave Mr. Almos Smith a genuine surprise in the shape of a purse of money, presented by the president, to which Mr. Smith responded his heartfelt thanks. He proposed to buy a parlor lamp as a memento of this.

The following clipping of the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*, September 6th.

"On Sunday morning, at 10.45 o'clock, the Presbyterian Church was filled. John H. Clark and a selected choir led in the singing. Brainerd Newton sang 'The Holy City.' Everything, hymns, prayers, solo singing as well as sermon, was easily translated by Prof. Clark, to the delight of everybody. It was an object lesson bringing tears to many to see the eager, intelligent men and women, to whom the sound and power of speech is denied. Pastor J. E. Willey preached from Exodus 4:11. 'And the Lord said unto him, (Moses) who hath made a man's mouth, or who hath made the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind. Have not I the Lord?' A brief outline of the discourse was as follows:

"Introduction: Moses, later to become the wonderful spiritual leader, military commander and law-giver of Israel, for forty years, was at this time a weakling in faith, given to excuses and sought to evade responsible service, even when directly authorized and commanded by Jehovah. God insists upon recognition as Creator of infinite power, yet withholding hearing, speech and sight from some of his children, but when he called such into special service they should go aware that Jehovah would be with them and supply all apparent deficiency. Like Moses we doubt, find excuse to evade duty, failing to take God at his word.

"First: Not bodily weakness, but mental and spiritual poverty unnerves us for God's service. Second: Self-love, self-love, can readily find excuse for evasion of self-denying service. Third: If God can reveal Himself to us, He

can make known His power through us.

"Application: God does not need a man's help, but He has so willed to employ us that from the earliest time records of man's mission to man in the name of God are recorded. God's grace can be revealed by deaf, dumb, blind, sick, bed-ridden invalids. There is no excuse therefore honorable for the well and strong. Christ promised (Luke 21:25) 'For I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to withstand or gainsay.' With some illustrations of successful work, he referred in closing to the promise in Isaiah 40:28-31.

"At 3 P.M., the closing session was held, at which the reading of Psalm 37 and prayer by Pastor Willey, was followed by Prof. Clark explaining to the visitors how they instructed deaf men."

After the closing session, a visit was taken to the apple orchard of Mr. Smith by a large number, but the visit came to a rather abrupt end by reason of threatening weather, so they hastened back to the hotel just in time to escape the storm.

Monday, an excursion was calculated for a trip to Devils' Pulpit, but for some reasons it had to be given up, but instead it was taken to Joe English Hill, a steep precipice. In the time of the Revolutionary War, some Indians chased an Englishman (Joe English) for whom the hill was named, subsequently on his escape from the Indians he found himself on the top of the precipice, and there was one resource, so he preferred a jump to death to torture at the hands of Indians, so he jumped, but as fortune favors the brave, he got caught in a tree growing on some rock, and escaped.

PENCILLINGS.

It was a success socially. The attendance was thirty-five, despite the oppressive heat.

Mr. Almos Smith was all smiles. He was the most happy man during the convention, but after it he said it was not good to be alone.

Barges were used for trips to the apple orchard and Joe English Hill, at Mr. Smith's expense.

The Tavern was the most elegant hotel they ever had the privilege of enjoying comforts at conventions. Tables were bountiful and cuisine excellent.

Mr. Samuel Wardman, of Lowell, was a kodak fiend. He took some pictures and he promised to send proofs to every one attending the convention, as a sample, and if they wished to have some more, they could do so by sending 25 cents for a dozen. Push it right along, Sam. If they prove satisfactory he intends to supply himself with a larger camera and better apparatus for the next convention.

Henry C. Corless, of Antrim, N. H., a graduate of the Northampton School, was never before at a convention of any kind.

Mr. W. H. Goldsmith, of Boston, took part in the closing session, Sunday.

Joe Lampron, of Nashua, M. J. O'Neil and Samuel Wardman, of Lowell, were the latest arrivals a week, Sunday.

Miss Sophia Swett spent a week's vacation with the Swetts, at Bennington, previous to the convention.

Joe Lampron was the spirit of the convention with his mimicry.

While those were visiting Mr. Smith's farm, they had a fine treat to cold lemonade, grapes and apples grown on his farm, assisted by Mr. Smith's housekeeper, Miss Andrews (daughter of deaf Mr. Andrews, of Bay View, Mass.) and Mrs. Jennie Dodge, his niece, of Boston.

The list of those present at the convention is as follows:

W. A. Deering, Sophia M. Swett, Pittsfield; Jeremiah Ryan, Concord; Mrs. J. S. Howard, Miss Ellen Young, Laconia; Almos and Sarah Smith, New Boston; Mrs. and Ira Worcester, Amherst; Mrs. J. E. Livingston, Milford; Mitchell Swett and wife, Bennington; W. S. Wilson, wife and Charles Wilson, Peterboro; Archie Eaton, W. H. Goldsmith, Wm. Rudolph, Boston; E. W. Frisbee and wife, Everett; Miss Thomas, Boston; R. MacDonald and wife, J. H.

Baker and Miss Stewart, Manchester; Joe Lampron, Nashua; S. Wardman, M. J. O'Neil, Lowell; A. C. Kellom, A. B. Owen, Hillsboro; Harry Corless, Antrim; W. E. White, Bennington.

W. E. W.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Now that the war is at an end and victory is ours, let us silent people settle down to business as heretofore.

Kihm, a mute player of the New Castle Inter-State League, is attracting considerable attention as a first baseman everywhere, and it is believed will be in fast company for the National League, on account of his ability in fielding and batting. It is said that he hails from Ohio, and if we are not mistaken, was educated at the Columbus School for Deaf-Mutes.

Mr. Dennison Gallaudet, son of our highly esteemed President of Gallaudet College, with his estimable wife and baby, is stopping at the Zimmerman House, this city, for the present. He goes to Pittsburgh in the morning and returns home in the evening, where he has a lucrative position in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon being asked what he thinks of Greensburg, he says in response that he likes it very much, owing to its being in every respect a clean, pretty little city, with its well-paved thoroughfares and electric lights.

The excursion and picnic under the auspices of St. Margaret's Deaf-Mute Mission, of Pittsburgh, was held at Rock Point, one of the most popular summer resorts in Western Pennsylvania, on the 24th inst. There were more than one hundred mute picnicers present, besides hearing friends. The weather was just right for the occasion, and everybody present enjoyed such a day of rest and recreation. Ye local very much regrets, indeed, that it was quite an impossibility to join the speechless throng in the festivities of such a day, by reason of being pressed with a large amount of work.

We were not a little surprised to hear through the facile pen of "J. S. R." that Miss Effie Parker, of Philadelphia, was married to Mr. Dorfner. We take this method of extending to Mrs. Dorfner our most heartfelt congratulations, and wish her a happy, prosperous and useful life. She is widely and favorably known in Western Pennsylvania, where she formerly resided.

Lawrence Keitner, of Latrobe, having been employed in one of the leading tailoring establishments of that place for several years, expects to take advantage of the reduced rates to the Omaha Exposition, on or about October. He persuades the writer to go along, but the latter thinks it hardly possible to get away from work. That Mr. Keitner will have a pleasant and profitable time while out in the west, goes without saying.

John Friend, of Braddock, has returned home after a pleasant vacation with his friends in Erie. He will resume his studies at the re-opening of the school term. It is understood that he has an intention of entering Gallaudet College in the fall of 1899, when he is through with school. It is said that he is a good baseball player, besides being a football player of no mean ability.

Misses Renker and Nellie Leis, both of Jeanette, will return to school at Edgewood, this term.

Albert Schrieber, formerly of Philadelphia, but at present of Pittsburgh, is employed in the brass factory and is doing very well. He is familiarly known as "Kidd," because of his ability as a wrestler, though a few years ago he quit wrestling. Be a good boy, "Kidd."

Collins Sawhill, of Braddock, went to Columbus, O., to attend the reunion.

On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., quite an enjoyable time was had when a watermelon party was participated in by a goodly number of deaf persons, at the cosy residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Friend, on the north side of Copeland. Merry-making was liberally indulged in by those present, until half-past nine o'clock, when the watermelons were partaken of, after which the joyousness was re-

sumed and continued until just before midnight, when the tired but jolly crowd dispersed, agreeing that a most delightful time was enjoyed.

Prof. John Boland, a teacher at the Romney, West Virginia, Institution, was seen smoking with seeming dignity outside the house. He is the same jolly, witty fellow he used to be, since your scribe met him about eight years ago, during the convention at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Halpin, of West Virginia, whom the writer met for the first time in eleven years, since they last attended a picnic near Williamsburg, was present on the occasion, and discussed the question of type-setting machines. He thinks that any deaf compositor can manipulate the machine with ease. He is at present setting advertisements, heads, etc., on the Pittsburgh Leader.

Samuel Davidson and Collins Sawhill were observed sitting on a sofa at a corner of the room, discussing the question of watermelon eating.

Mr. and Mrs. Friend, as host and hostess, were evidently right in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cummings were there, and seemed to have a splendid time.

Master Gibbon and little sister, of Braddock, were the centre of admiration. They are pupils at the Edgewood School and are bright-looking.

Mr. Allabough was not present, much to the regret of everybody.

NOTES.

It is said on good authority, that a straw ride out into the country, by the light of the moon, will be gotten up in the near future.

Those who attended the first annual picnic, July 4th, on the hill below North Braddock, pronounced it a success in both attendance and picnic. They asked the writer why in the world he failed to show up, and in reply he said that it was because they did not send him an invitation.

Josiah Mishler, of Johnstown, stopped off in Braddock recently, for a brief visit on his return home, where he attended the Catholic picnic at McKees' Rocks.

Miss Tiegel, of Duquesne Heights, and Mr. Boland, of Romney, who have spent their vacation, will shortly resume their duties with renewed vigor—the former as teacher at the Minnesota School, and the latter at the West Virginia School. They are both graduates of Gallaudet College.

Ye scribe has been kept quite busy at the printing office here since the breaking out of hostilities, and expects to be as busy through the fall and winter months; hence no vacation for him whatever. However, he will, if he can obtain permission, make a "bee line" for the west, where he will spend the Christmas holidays with his brother, who is a prominent lawyer by profession.

Aug. 27, '98. IMPERATOR.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

3 P.M.

St. Matthew's Church, West 84th Street, near Central Park, New York City. Holy Communion. St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. Holy Communion.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

SEPTEMBER.

18—10.30 A.M., Detroit. Holy Communion. 18—3 P.M., Detroit. Service and Sermon. Appointments may be made between the above dates, of which due notice will be given by mail. Write the Rev. A. W. Mann at Gambier, Ohio.

PICTURES TAKEN

AT

Averill Park

are now ready. Get one. Get your picture taken on any fair Sunday, in groups or single.

JOHN L. CONNERTON,
River, cor. Hoosick Street,
TROY, N. Y.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.
One copy, one year, \$1.00
If not paid within six months, 1.50

CONTRIBUTIONS.
All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

THE ADDRESS, by Hon. Charles Z. Lincoln, on the "Poor and Charitable Laws of New York," delivered at the 28th Annual Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on June 15th, 1898, has been printed in pamphlet form, and is a very interesting and instructive document.

He quotes from the book of Deuteronomy that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," and fifteen centuries later the words of the Saviour to his disciples: "Ye have the poor always with you," to show how vain the hope that poverty and its accompanying miseries will ever be abolished.

"The poor and charitable laws are the outgrowth of social conditions, which has demanded the attention of the State, and in their present aspects are comparatively modern. Charity has always been inculcated as a virtue, but it is only in recent years that statesmen have seemed to comprehend the true relation which the citizen or subject sustains to the Government of the State."

The history of the poor laws is a pathetic history. In its early development, legislation approached it almost exclusively from the criminal side, and harsh and repressive measures were adopted, such as whipping and imprisonment.

"The poor law seems to have had its origin in legislation growing out of social conditions produced by the abolition of the feudal system. Under that system there could be no pauperism in the ordinary sense, because the superior lord was entitled to the service of all his subjects in war and peace. They were bound to render to him military, agricultural, social and any other service demanded; and on his part he was bound to take care of them."

When the feudal system was broken up, large numbers of men who had before been vassals, were turned loose on society, without property or business or means of support. They committed depredations, and terrorized communities, and therefore legislation in reference to the poor was naturally directed towards this class, taking no cognizance and making no distinction between the able-bodied and the feeble. During the reign of Elizabeth in England, overseers of the poor were appointed to collect and pay out money for the support of the poor of the parish. The churchwardens at church services were required to "gently" urge people to contribute to the support of the poor. Those who persistently refused were finally compelled to pay a sum that might be fixed by justices. It was not until 1601 that the principle underlying the support of the poor was discovered—that is, that the State was bound to take care of its poor, and all property should be subject to taxation for the purpose. The first law or ordinance in New York relating to the care of the poor was promulgated by the Director General and Council of New Netherlands in 1661, and the first State statute for

the settlement and relief of the poor was passed in April 1784. A revision of the whole subject, repealing all former laws was passed in 1788. This statute provided expressly that "every city and town shall support and maintain their own poor."

"One of the most important movements in modern social reform is the establishment of a State board of charities. Such a board was established in this State in 1867. Its powers were materially enlarged in 1873, and it was made a constitutional body by the Constitution of 1894, by which the board is required to 'visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions hereafter mentioned, but including all reformatories, except those in which adult males, convicted of felony, shall be confined.'"

"The laws relating to the State board of charities were revised in 1895, and again in 1896, when the State Charities Law was passed. It is given extensive powers of superintendence, supervision, visitation and inspection, and it may require reports from all institutions, public and private, which are of the character indicated in the Constitution. The creation of this board illustrates the modern tendency towards concentration of authority."

"It is found more convenient to have the poor supported by the locality in which they live, and there is an advantage in this, resulting from the fact that officers charged with the administration of this subject are usually acquainted with the people, and know their condition and can administer relief more intelligently than State officials. On the other hand it is not convenient for each locality to have institutions adequate for the care of the specially unfortunate, such as the feeble-minded, idiots, insane, blind, and the deaf and dumb, and others who may be sent to various State institutions. Therefore, the State assumes their support, because it can exercise this function more economically and with better results than the locality."

"It has been remarked that it is better to have a fence at the top of a precipice, than an ambulance at the bottom, but that we are so busy taking care of the injured that we have no time to build the fence."

"How can we build a fence that will prevent the misfortunes which result in pauperism and kindred miseries? I think that we must look into the future and see what can be done by education. The State must lay its hand on all the children and try to so train them that they will be self-supporting when they come to the serious duties of life. State education is not based on principles of charity or benevolence, but on principles of a broad State policy, which recognizes the value of education as an element of good citizenship, and that the State in the interest of self-preservation must educate its children."

"This education must take a much wider range than the schools now afford. Our conception of the function of State education is too narrow, and must be broadened out, so that the school will give a more complete course of instruction. The recent effort to apply the principles of State education by compulsory processes, is but an assertion of the right of the State to protect itself by requiring all the members of society to accept and use all the training which the State deems necessary for the welfare of the individual and well-being of the community. Compulsory education by the State can be justified only on the principle of self-preservation, and when this right of the State is once accepted, it follows that the State is bound to furnish all the instruction needed to fit the child for the duties which society has a right to demand of him."

"The education now provided by the State is limited mainly to cultivation of the intellectual powers, without proper attention to the moral and industrial training

so necessary if the child is to be completely equipped for the work of life. Not the head alone, but the heart and hand must be trained, if the real aim of popular education is to be attained."

"We have already made some provision for industrial training, and the movement is likely to be accelerated by the developments of the near future. The subject is receiving more attention each year, and from this element of education being permissive, it will probably soon be compulsory, especially in the larger schools."

"The suggestions so far made concerning education are of a general character, but there is one branch of this subject in which the members of this convention have a direct interest, namely, the education of the blind and of the deaf and dumb. The institutions in which this instruction is now given are under the supervision, or are subject to the inspection and visitation of the State Board of Charities, and many of these unfortunates are under the jurisdiction of the officers of the poor departments. I have not been able to obtain reliable statistics of the number of blind and deaf children of school age in the State. The last report of the State Board of Charities shows that during the last year, 1,467 deaf-mutes and 885 blind persons received instruction in various institutions in the State. A part of the expense of this instruction is borne by the State, part by the counties, and a part by individuals, either by direct tuition, or by gifts and legacies which are used for the general purposes of the institution. I think the time has come when the instruction of this class of unfortunate children should be assumed entirely by the State, and that they should be afforded the same opportunities, so far as capable, of ceiving the education offered to children in the common schools. The mandate of the Constitution requiring the maintenance of common schools must include these children, and is not limited to those who can see and hear."

"A plan has been devised, and will probably be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, providing for the instruction of blind and deaf-mute children in institutions organized for that purpose, under the special care of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the charitable element will be removed as far as possible from this branch of education. Under this plan, applications for instruction will be made through the local school authorities to the State superintendent, who will designate the school in which the instruction may be given, but this designation is subject to some extent to the control of the parent or guardian of the children, who has the right to select the institution to which he wishes the children sent, and the superintendent is bound to respect this request, if the institution proposed has made a contract for such instruction, and has accommodations. The local trustees, boards of education, or other school authorities, are required to include in their annual report special statistics concerning the blind and deaf-mutes. This will enable us to ascertain the number in the State entitled to this special instruction. The plan relieves the counties from support and makes the entire expense a State charge."

Commenting upon the institutions for the education of the deaf and blind, Judge Lincoln says they are doing good work, and should be encouraged and the opportunities afforded them enlarged, so that all who are blind or deaf may be afforded equal privileges under the law. Concluding, he says, the poor and charitable laws of the State cover such a wide field, touch our institutions at so many points, and affect so many interests, public and private, that it is impossible to consider all aspects of them in one address. The system is destined to become much broader and more complicated, that there is the possibility of its breaking down of its own weight, and it is of the utmost importance to adopt and persistently encourage all feasible preventive measures in order to avoid this possible result."

OUR Philadelphia letter is postponed to next week.

STATE OF OHIO.

Ready for the New School Term.

A PLEASANT BASKET PICNIC.

Mr. McGregor's Close Call—Items of Interest.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 956 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

This is the last week of vacation. Four days more the lads and lassies, willing or unwilling, will be returning to the haunts they left in June for home sweet home. The building will be in shape to receive them, though much yet remains to put it in proper order. The teachers' convention and later the reunion, entailed extra work and arrangements. Then, too, the improvements have been quite extensive, so that it has required extra work to put the house in proper condition. And when the children return they will thus be the gainers.

The coal shed has been raised and remodelled. Just now workmen are engaged in removing the engine from its former place over to new quarters in the coal shed. This has been necessary, as it will be used in furnishing electric light for the buildings of the Institution. The old engine room is all torn up, extensive changes, being made therein. Some of the old boilers are also being replaced with new ones and much work remains here to do. A large force is employed on the west end of the grounds, tearing up pipe and brick where the greenhouse stood, and the ground is being cleared, preparatory for the foundation of the new school building. Thursday afternoon began the work of levelling off the knoll in the southwestern corner of the grounds, the new school building will extend to that point. Large, long logs are being used for derricks, and timbers are being hauled here and are piled about the west yard. They will be used in the construction of the school building.

As quite a number of those attending the reunion remained over till Sunday, Misses Emma Bard, Rodman, Biggam, Patterson, Nettie Jones and Mrs. B. Miller formed themselves into a committee of entertainment, put their heads together and resolved to give a picnic to the "stay-overs." Saturday afternoon was the time set and Olentangy Park the place for the affair. The committee provided a number of baskets filled with good things for the inner man, and there were lots over after the company had filled itself, everybody pronounced the "spread" as fine as one as could be gotten at any first class hotel. There was fun galore, boating, going down the chute, bowling, quiet talks in shady nooks and other games, and if any failed to enjoy himself it was his or her fault for being too bashful. The time passed all too quickly for some. The following participated: Mr. and Mrs. Kleinhaus, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. John Leib, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rose, Mrs. Fred Mitchell, Columbus; Mrs. Ida Perry and daughter, Detroit; Mrs. Benjamin Green and son, Toledo; Messrs. John Rye, Frank Philpot, John E. Dwyer, Elsworth Townner, Hermann Koelle, Charles Friday and Lee Harrington, Cleveland; Alfred Wood, Alabama; Carrie Lingle, Dayton; Edith Pinney, Hamilton; Lewis Bacheberle, Cincinnati; Dill Ellis, Bellefontaine; C. C. Neuner, Circleville; Sooy Dresback, Johnstown; and the following from Columbus: Misses Rodman, Emma Bard, Cydrus, Nettie Jones, Nora Patterson, Edith Biggam, Bertha Dresback, Annie Littell, Belle McRedmond, Alice Prouty, Mary Fowles, Mary Henry, Mary Moore, Lizzie Hewitt, Augusta Ault, Mrs. Eliza Bard, Mr. B. Miller, and Messrs. C. W. Charles, Edward King, L. D. Waite and W. Zorn.

Recently Mr. R. P. McGregor met with a very close call from being killed. It was only by a miracle that he escaped, and says he does not wish to go through a similar experience. He was riding home on his wheel on a moonlight evening from a call on a friend. When turning from one street into another he was sure the way was clear, the next thing he knew he was knocked from his wheel and found himself clinging to the shafts of a wagon. How he got hold of that he does not know, but he hung on for dear life, while the horse was going with all its might, meanwhile he kept hollering out for the occupants of the wagon to bring their animal to a halt. They either did not hear him or were powerless to stop the horse and it was some time before he let go his hold. He managed to crawl to his wheel which he found had been run over squarely in the middle,

demolishing one of the pedals and otherwise damaging it. An examination of himself disclosed a badly torn coat and a new pair of pants that greatly needed the attention of a tailor. The occupants of the wagon did not even stop to assist him or see what they had done. It is very likely they had been to a party and were pretty full of liquid refreshments.

Principal and Mrs. Patterson left, Saturday, for a ten days' vacation visiting a sister of Mr. Patterson in Indiana. They are expected back to-day or Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bard, of Findlay, are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy baby in their family.

Mr. Hiram Bard and family have removed from Findlay to Cleveland, where they will make their future home.

The printing office just now is anything but a well regulated establishment. It is in the hands of the painter. Cases, desks, and the things that go to make up an office of this kind, are everywhere and anywhere, trying the patience of the printer, especially when there is a rush of orders.

Mr. Frank Ingraham, of Johnstown, Ohio, was in town yesterday, on business and called at the Institution.

Mr. L. D. Waite, on Tuesday, again occupied his old desk in the Recorder's office, from which he was removed four years ago.

Mrs. Alice Hanson, of Evansville, Ind., is calling upon old friends in the city. Also Miss Mary C. Bogle, of Tacoma, Washington, and Mrs. P. P. Pratt, of Flint, Michigan. The latter is a guest of the writer's family, and will remain in Columbus until some time in October.

Last Monday was the ninth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Edward King. In honor of the event they served an extra dinner, and had for their guests Mr. and Mrs. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Greener, Miss Mabel Park, the Misses Perrill and Mrs. Humphrey and daughter, Mrs. P. P. Pratt, the Misses May and Gussie Greener.

Sept. 10, '98. A. B. G.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

ORATION DELIVERED BY MR. C. W. CHARLES, AT THE TENTH REUNION OF OHIO'S ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, HELD AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 30TH—SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Fellow Members of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association—Ladies and Gentlemen!—This day we have once more gathered at our beloved mother-school, from that larger school, the School of Life, wherein each of us has had from three months to forty or more years of schooling. The lessons of life have indeed been hard, but what would they have been had it not been for our Alma Mater, who kindly received us while we were young, and patiently and assiduously prepared us for the life that was to come later on? For this early easing over of our paths in life we hold her in fond memory and delight to do her honor whenever possible.

In our school days we were so busy with sentence-building, with figures, and with geographies and histories, that we gave but little thought to the world beyond the school walls.

But in due time our school life came to an end, and with sheepskins under our arms, we took leave of our teachers and lightly stepped out into the bright world. Then how different we found it to be! There books, slate and pencil, were no longer the essentials. In their place we had to take up the ax, the pick, the hammer, or the broom, the rolling-pin and the needle, and turn our thoughts into a new channel of effort. We came into new and surprising relations with the people around us. We found that we had new duties to perform to them and they to us. Frequently we came to sorrow by collision with them through our ignorance, but gradually we learned to conform ourselves to the new conditions presented.

We had thus entered the School of Life, where we found lessons to learn far different from those we had in school.

It is of a few of these lessons that I purpose presently to treat, believing that it will do us all good to study them even in the limited space of an essay of this kind.

Among the very first matters presented to our attention upon entering the School of Life was that of Money. We early saw that it was the means of exchanging the commodities of life among men, and that with it we could secure all the comforts of life. Hence we became anxious and willing to join the great army of wage-earners around us.

But the possession of money brought with it responsibilities. We needed to learn how to spend it wisely, and also to save a part of what we earned for times when we should be out of work, or too ill, weak or old to work. Too many, upon the flush of having their first money, have rushed into the series of gayeties, imagining that such was the chief use of money. They would have a social glass, a box at the theatre, fine clothes and late

suppers. They have later on found out their mistake, but find it hard to break old habits.

It is right and proper to enjoy pleasures in life, but we must make a distinction between pleasures which are beneficial and those which are demoralizing. The good things of the world are given us for good purposes. It is my favorite idea that we exist to grow—to grow in mind and in spirit. Having this object in view, we should choose our pleasures to help forward our mental and spiritual growth. We are not to please the flesh first of all—that would be demoralizing—but we may please the body that our better nature may be invigorated. In this life our body is but the instrument of our soul, by means of which we are to use the things of the world directly for our development into the image of our Maker.

It is right for us to have neat and well-made clothes, to have good nourishing food, to have handsome and comfortable houses, for all these, if we are not conceited over them, are helpful to soul growth. Poor shelter and cold, shivering and underfed bodies, are apt to keep our thoughts on the materialistic side of life and leave but little room for the soul development. We all know how an ill-fitting pair of shoes keeps our minds fixed on our poor, aching feet, so that we have but little mind for anything else. It is on this principle that real poverty tends to hinder spiritual growth, and we see that nowadays Christians are recognizing that principle by the first feeding and clothing the poor before attempting to bring to them the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Manifestly then we have a good many ways of spending money wisely, to the end that we may be made better and happier in this life, to say nothing about the future life.

While speaking upon the subject of wise spending of money, I wish to allude to the plan of devoting a definite portion of our income to charitable purposes. This plan has been growing among a large class of people, and is one of the best ways of spending a part of our money. Having received so much at the hands of Providence, it is certainly just and fair that we should devote a definite portion of our goods to his service. Many that have pursued this plan have found it a great pleasure as well as a personal benefit. It would not be hard for us to find places to bestow the sums laid by, the poor and the needy being always with us.

All in all, money is a great thing in our lives, and we must study its wise uses that we may be bettered in every way by our contact with it.

Another important thing that comes home to us in the School of Life, is the value of a good education. In order to get along well with the people around us, we find it important that we should have a good command of language. Some of us left school with an imperfect command of language, through no fault of ours, and we feel handicapped in the relations of life. But let no one despair. There are always ways of improvement. The chief ones are by reading and practice in writing. Reading, moreover, ennobles and improves our minds and teaches us how to get along better in life. By laying in information we pave the way for pleasant friendships with our neighbors by helpful conversations and intelligent relations.

I regret to say here that many deaf-mutes, after leaving school, neglect to read good papers, or books and allow themselves to deteriorate mentally. As they must have mental food of some kind, they take to talking of the faults of their neighbors or friends, which in the end makes trouble for all concerned. This is especially the case where there is a number of deaf people residing in a town or city. To whatever town we go, we are sure to see the sorry spectacle of some deaf-mutes being "on the outs" with others, all because they could not find anything better to talk about than their little weaknesses or faults. Now, my friends, I fancy that this need not be so. I would urge all the deaf to read more, and by filling their minds with wholesome knowledge, place themselves above the necessity of indulging in mere personalities. I am sure that they will then find their lives sweeter and smoother in every way. I know that many of my deaf friends are busy all day and at night are too tired to read. To them I wish to express my sympathy, but I still say that they can find fifteen minutes or more to read a bit every day. If your time is limited, it will be sufficient to read a good daily or weekly newspaper. The newspaper is an index to the times, and we should endeavor first of all, to keep up with the current thoughts of the world. If you have more time, I would recommend at least the *Youth's Companion*, *Success* or the *Christian Herald*, according to your tastes. Each of these periodicals is superior in its way.

Another important thing that we learn in life is the value of good manners and little courtesies. Oh, that we could always know and remember how to act properly under

all circumstances! We very unfortunately say or do things that we had better leave unsaid or undone, and we forget or neglect to do or say things that we ought to do or say. As a result there are jars and bitter feelings in our lives. The little words, "I thank you," and "Excuse me," will do much to make life pleasant. I know of some people who habitually use these expressions and they have a host of friends. Good manners can be acquired. By persistently practicing them, they will become habits. I will tell you that while a young man I felt rather diffident about lifting my hat to ladies, but I conquered my diffidence, and now I am frequently surprised that I doff my hat at proper times almost without thinking. This fact has encouraged me much, and I hope I may be able to acquire the whole category of good manners in the same way.

None of us know all the rules of good behavior, so we need to study some good book on the subject. The fewer and the shorter the instructions the better. Such a book is "Dont," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is small enough for a man's vest pocket and yet contains all the hints for good behavior that we need to know. Even if we can say that we know all the rules of good conduct, we need to read the book now and then in order to be reminded of them. The best of us are liable to forget and lapse into carelessness of speech and conduct, and good manners are in reality too good to be long lost sight of.

But, my friends, while we are careful to make a good use of the things Providence has entrusted to us, to enrich our minds by good reading and useful conversation, and to acquire gentle and pleasing manners, we must look out for the rock on which all these have repeatedly been blasted—the rock of intemperance. Though we be thrifty, if we be intemperate, we will come to naught. Though we be finely educated, intemperance will cloud our brains and make us beastly fools. Though we be polished in our manners and speech, intemperance will turn us into jabbering idiots and laughing stock. Ah, my friends, the power of intemperance is great. It runs down robust constitutions, levels once happy homes, and throws upon the tender mercy of the world sorrowing widows and helpless children. We cannot be too jealous of our happiness in this life. Do not fancy that you are stronger than other men, thousands upon thousands of whom have fallen under its insidious influence. Alcohol has ever proven, and ever will prove, its deadly power to destroy men's health and character when given the opportunity.

Do not weakly yield to the false arguments that the social glass is necessary for your real happiness or for gaining friends for you, or that your general health demands regular beverages of poisonous liquids.

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

My friends, in offering you these suggestions for conduct in the School of Life, I have no more than attempted to give a few gentle reminders that will strengthen us all, as a few days hence we again turn our faces to the battle of life, to the end that the good work this noble Institution has done for us may be perpetuated and multiplied in us forever.

Orders in Sign-Language.

Clerk Jago of the Wellington hotel has introduced a novelty into the discipline of his bell boy. He no longer issued his commands by snapping his fingers, or shouting, or touching a bell. He has the youngsters ranged on seats in good view of the office, and when he has orders to give, he communicates them noiselessly through the medium of the sign language. The change was suggested to the hotel man some days ago, when Dr. A. W. Mann, the president of the Gambier (Ohio) Episcopal institution for the deaf and dumb, stepped up to the office, and signified, with his fingers, his desire to be assigned to a room. Clerk Jago, who is a most versatile young man, having acquired the deaf and dumb language when a schoolboy, was delighted to have the opportunity to rehearse his accomplishment, and soon the gentlemen were well acquainted.

Since that time it has occurred to Mr. Jago that it would be a good idea to teach the bell boys a few of the intricacies of the silent language, and so he at once organized a class, and after an hours' diligence was satisfied that it would be safe to abolish the customary "Front." Now, when a guest is arriving, Clerk Jago is making a series of expressive gestures to bell boys, porters, and other menials, and when the new arrival reaches his room he finds the door unlocked, a pitcher of ice water standing on the table, and all is done in perfect silence.

Mr. Jago's next class, it is rumored will include the tonsorial artists of the hotel barber shop.—*Chicago Paper.*

CHICAGO.

Workmen Parade, then Make Merry.

ILLINOIS HEROES WEL-COMED HOME.

Side Light of a Chicago Deaf-Mute Wedding--The News Briefly Chronicled.

[News items for this column may be sent to James Irwin Sansom, Money Order Division, Chicago Post Office.]

The Windy City has gone through plenty of excitement this week, to compensate them for the lack of the great naval parade off Grant's tomb at Riverside. [By the way, why appropriate the body of Illinois' hero?] First, there was the Laborer's parade on Labor Day. Thirty thousand sturdy workmen in their best suits headed by the police, brass bands and banners, paraded the streets. They made an impressive sight. One had only to imagine this formidable body uniformed in blue and armed with Krag-Jorgensen to become a formidable fighting machine, but they were only bent on enjoying themselves, for after the parade they repaired to the Sharpshooters' Park, where they chased the greased pig and gave exhibitions of strength, not forgetting the substantial lunch basket.

The other was the arrival of the First Illinois Volunteers, Seventh Regiment and Naval Reserves, from New York City. Crowds of people lined the streets between the depots and the armories awaiting the arrival of the war-scarred heroes. At the cyclorama on Michigan Avenue, the Reserves were feted and given discharge papers. On their caps could be seen the names of the vessels from which they came: Oregon, Yale, Harvard, and others. Mothers, fathers, sisters, sweethearts seized their boys, and accompanied them through the streets. Some were brought in ambulance wagons, others in carriages, still suffering from fever or malaria. Numerous comrades had been left behind at Santiago or Montauk Point, but all were glad to get back home. Fortunately for them the heat had been broken—nay it blew great guns from the lake as if old Father Michigan was angry over the treatment of the Soldiers and Sailors sent by Illinois to crush the Dons. And they are welcome—those heroes from the trenches of Santiago and from demolishing Corvera's fleet. Nothing is too good for them. Not even Thompson's or Reid's ice cream served by dainty maidens. And by the friends will be told many a daring deed on

"Flood or field."

Proud indeed will be the sailor who can say "I was on the Oregon," or the soldier, "I was at San Juan."

Rev. Mr. Mann dropped into the city unannounced, except to a few, and it turns out to be for the purpose of officiating at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. La Motte. The side light of a deaf-mute wedding can best be given from a hearing reporter's point of view as subjoined:

"A party of friends called at the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. La Motte at 180 Burling Street this morning, and congratulated them on their marriage last night, but not a lip was moved in expressing their best wishes for the bride and groom, nor was the sound of laughter heard.

"Instead, the conversation was carried on in a bewildering flourish of fingers, for the occupants of the cozy sitting room were deaf-mutes, and in the center of the featureless group was the deaf and dumb couple. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Brown, 982 Warren Avenue, and Rev. A. W. Mann, of Gambier, Ohio, officiated.

"The service was solemnized in the sign language, in the presence of a large crowd of deaf-mutes. The Rev. Mr. Mann went through the ceremony with a nimble play of fingers. The bride and groom were asked all questions in the sign language and answered in the same manner. The wedding supper was served at the residence, after which the newly married couple went to the home on Burling Street.

The Manager of the Pas-a-Pas Club annual ball has authorized me to announce that the event will take place at Washington Hall, 66 to 72 Adams Street, near State, Saturday evening, December 31st. Avoiding the mistake of the last Committee, the Committee has selected a more central location this time, so as to save people time and car fare. A cake walk is down on the program, in which

only the deaf can participate. A dancing class will be formed at the club rooms with competent instructors, and all information on the subject will be furnished by Mr. Regensburg. The members and their friends will "trip the light fantastic toe" to the accompaniment of Goldsmith's orchestra.

From a soldier returning from the war I learn that after the fall of Santiago, the American and Spanish soldiers mingled together and finding speech unavailing, resorted to signs and gestures.

The Ladies' Aid Society's excursion on the lake was a success. On landing in Michigan City, Ind., a good many went in bathing at the beach. The boat returned quite early.

Mrs. Leiter accompanied by her young son Harry were at church. The boy has been tried by the oral method, but with unsatisfactory results. At last he was sent to Jacksonville, and the change has been for the better. He returns there this Fall.

Miss Cora Johnston, teacher at the State Institution, will take a crowd of pupils to Jacksonville before it opens on the 20th inst.

Mr. Weller lectures on September 24th, on Alaska, for the Ladies' Aid Society. Admission will be 15 cents for one person, or 25 cents for a couple. The society helped Mrs. Weller while he was away.

Messrs. Carrell, of Iowa, and Larson, of Milwaukee, are among the visitors in town.

Mr. Gorey had a narrow escape recently. He fell over a water pipe into the street, and meanwhile a fire engine came tearing upon him. Screams of people warned the driver, and he pulled up in time, else his obituary would have been written.

Mr. W. M. Allman, of Hubbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., took a Civil Service examination September 8th, for a clerkship in the Sub-Treasurer's office. His practical acquaintance with banking, as book-keeper, teller and cashier in the First National Bank of Sturgis, Mich., for fifteen years, gave him the entrance to the examination. The salary is four dollars a day, and bond \$250,000. He does not know the outcome of his examination yet.

ALBANY-TROY NEWS.

As stated in the JOURNAL, the Deaf Picnic of '98 at Averill Park was attended by sixty deaf-mutes from far and near. Of course, complaint was made as regards the place where the picnic was held although the place is an ideal one, it having dancing pavilions, swings, seats, the merry-go-rounds, steam launch on the lake, also boat rowing, etc.

But why complain? Because it was raining. It couldn't be helped. Pictures taken by the deaf amateur are much better than expected, despite the weather in which the group was taken in the pavilion. The report that it was taken before the storm and behind the pavilion is erroneous.

C. Boxley seems to think it is better late than never. At sunset he took the car to the Averill Park Station, and finding the deaf-mutes at the station there just arrived from the picnic, returned on the same car without alighting.

James Whitbeck contemplates moving to Schenectady, where he works. Jim works with a gang in a pattern shop, lifting and carrying heavy things some times weighing forty tons in iron.

Charles Partington, of New York, J. Hiseok, of North Adams, were the guests of H. A. Burt last week. Miss Eaton is visiting Mrs. Burt.

Frank Sullivan, who has for the last eight years been attending school at Rome, will be transferred to School at West Chester at his mother's request this fall.

An account of Mr. Anson T. Colt with illustration was published in Saturday's issue of the *Utica Globe*. Mrs. Colt is willing to surrender home and husband in order that the clerical ambition of the latter may be satisfied.

Mrs. John R. Becker and a child were present at the recent picnic, and renewed acquaintance of many whom she had not seen for a long time.

Mrs. Delory, nee Eva Demers, is visiting her parents in Lansingburgh. Mr. Delory comes up this way this week to take Mrs. Delory and children home.

Charles Bass, who has until recently been in Chicago for seven years, is in Troy, working. Thure E. Carlman, who moved here from Chicago, is working in a collar factory here, and is doing very well. Sherwood is a shopmate of Thure.

Mrs. Susan Lyons after two weeks' vacation here has gone home to Northville, where lives her married daughter, Mrs. Adam H. Miller.

Mrs. C. Bass is now Mrs. Bradshaw, of Quaker Street, a score of miles westward from Albany.

Charles F. Mull, who has been granted leave of absence from the Rooms of Hayseed Club, is in a certain section of country away from home picking hops.

Philip Johnson went on an excursion train to Sylvan Beach on Labor Day. As he put it, he saw Rome just as the train passed by that city.

There will be a stage party to Mull's house about the middle of October. Anyone wishing to take part, must write Manager P. Johnson, 166 2d Street, Albany, N. Y. The distance is twelve miles from Albany to New Salem.

John Hogan and Andrew Keenan have got work printing in Albany.

Mrs. W. T. Collins was in town for one week, on a visit. "Old Tub" of Hayseed Club was so busy at Rome that he could not get away.

FORMER PUPIL.

ST. LOUIS.

The Gallaudet Union meeting last evening was the first of the season 1898-99. There was a good attendance of members and about an equal number of visitors. The literary treats of the evening included an account of the Governors of St. Louis before the Louisiana Purchase, by Mr. Redenberger; the reading of "Othello" by Miss Crawford; humorous selections by Mr. Hughes; an original dialogue by Mr. Charles Jones and Miss Harman; and a hymn by Miss Mitchell.

St. Louis is preparing to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase with an international exposition in 1903. All the states in cluded in the original purchase will take prominent part, assisted by other states, the national and foreign governments. Parties having ideas as to what the next international exposition should be or include, will find a market for them here at this time if they are worth anything.

There was a large attendance at the September Public Opinion meeting in spite of the hot weather. While the weather may effect the attendance at church services, socials, picnics, or literary meetings, there is always sure to be a large attendance on public opinion evenings, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Day School for the Deaf began its twentieth annual session on the 6th inst., with a good attendance. Four of its last year pupils expect to enter Gallaudet College next week. A certificate obtained from the St. Louis Day School means that the bearer has been admitted into the Introductory Class at Gallaudet College.

Mr. Olof Hanson, of Faribault, Minn., has prepared the plans and specifications for a St. Louis residence. Mr. Hanson's ability as an architect is second to none, and we hope that it will not be long before the same may be said of his reputation. Parties needing the services of a first class architect had better consult Mr. Hanson before placing their orders elsewhere.

Miss Johanna Stack was knocked down by a rapidly moving motor car on the Suburban Electric road at Academy Avenue, two weeks ago, and sustained a sprain of the left ankle and a few bruises. With all things considered the young lady had a very narrow escape from a horrible death, as she was thrown fully twenty feet.

The exercises at the Sunday School last Sunday were conducted by Miss Ott Crawford, much to the regret of her newly made St. Louis friends, she leaves in a few days to enter Gallaudet College. While in the city she is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Cloud.

Typesetting machines are being introduced into the establishment where Mr. E. Harden is employed. Instead of losing his job, Mr. Harden has been promoted to the position of night foreman—a deserved recognition of his years of faithful service.

Mr. Granville Thraill has decided to enter the Kendall School at Washington, instead of returning to the Institution at Fulton. The change is in no sense a reflection upon the Fulton School, as it is the City of Washington that attracts him to Kendall Green.

Miss Nannie Morefield, a member of the next graduating class of the Illinois Institution, has entered the St. Louis Day in order to complete her preparations for Gallaudet College.

It may interest former pupils, and teachers, of the Day School to know that Miss McClure, the principal of Jefferson School, in which the Day School is located has been transferred to another school.

The recently wedded Mr. and Mrs. William Nold spent the greater part of last week visiting friends and relatives in the city, and then left for their home in Calhoun County, Illinois.

Mr. F. W. A. Hammer has returned from a pleasant and profitable two weeks' vacation spent mostly on the Great Lakes.

Mrs. E. D. Hunter, of Chicago, after having been Mrs. Harden's guest here for several days, departed to visit friends in Jacksonville, Ill.

Miss Mamie Hall, of Pierce, Nebraska, is the latest addition to our silent community.

Miss Sophia Heldberg has returned to her home in Steelville, Ill.

Coming events: At 13th and Locust Streets: September 17th, 7.30 P.M., Gallaudet Union Social; September 18th, 9.30 and 11 A.M., Sunday School and Services; October 2d, 9.30 and 11 A.M. Sunday and services; October 7th, 8 P.M. Public opinion meeting. All cordially invited.

NEW YORK.

Six Out of Twelve Made the Century Run.

DR. GALLAUDET SICK WITH RHEUMATISM.

The News in Brief.

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 208 East 94th Street, New York City.

The first successful century run by the deaf of Greater New York terminated at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, without any really unpleasant accidents, although of incidents amusing and exciting there were plenty.

Sixteen all told participated in the one hundred mile spin, twelve meeting at the starting point and the others falling in along the route.

At 8.15 A.M., Captain Lounsbury gave the signal, and off went the little army, slow at first, but gradually increasing speed to a 15-mile gait through a stiff breeze. A few miles out F. Ecka and George Warren were picked up, and Owen Healey caught up at Springfield, the latter place being reached twenty minutes ahead of schedule time, with four men less than the full complement, Ecka, Warren, Moeslein and Reiff having fallen out of line, most of them owing to trouble with their wheels.

After fifteen minutes' rest the run was resumed for Freeport, with Donovan and Healy pacing and J. W. Lyons as rear guard. This place, twenty-three miles distant, was reached behind schedule time.

L. N. Soper stopped here, not having intended to go to the entire course. Babylon, thirty-seven miles out, found the ranks reduced to eight, and at Oakdale, the turning point, only six were left, J. F. O'Brien and Kinsey having quit at Babylon. The six (Donnelly, Donovan, Healy, Lyons Leslie Marshall and Lounsbury), rested here a half-hour and then started for home.

Leslie Marshall scorched away in order to get home before dark, and must have made good time. He had ridden about thirty miles to starting point from Port Chester early in the morning, and during the day must have done nearly a century and a half. Lyons was dazed by the sun's heat at Islip but recovered in a half hour and continued to the end.

At Bayshore, one of Donovan's pedals broke and he pedaled mainly with one foot the balance of forty miles home, keeping up with his companions, who set a fast pace. This was something remarkable, he having only a short spike for pedaling the right crank of his wheel, off which his foot was liable to slip now and then.

Dinner was had at Babylon, after which O'Brien and Kinsey, who had gone no further, and Donnelly and Lyons started for home. Donovan, Healy and Lounsbury tarried till five o'clock, and then scorched for home, arriving in Brooklyn before eight o'clock. All of the six survivors did the run in less than twelve hours, they being Donnelly, Donovan, Healy, Lyons, L. Marshall and Lounsbury.

The roads for the latter half of the distance were very dusty, and for miles there was only a foot or two of good ride ways, and for miles side paths had to be resorted to. As a consequence falls were not infrequent. The captain sunk in dust six inches deep, and two hearing riders behind him piled upon him. The only injury was out of the toe clips being twisted out of shape. Healy was so fatigued at Amityville that he almost fell from his wheel, decided to quit. He went for lunch, but after the refreshments he felt better and soon caught up with the leaders.

A noticeable thing was that the four to quit early in the run, before six miles had been covered, all had high gears, 103, 105, etc. Of the survivors, the highest gear was 84, and the lowest 75 inches.

Healy was the swiftest scorcher. Beyond doubt a race between him, Donovan, Lyons and Leslie Marshall would prove interesting. Healy is plucky too. He had been on the night force at his shop, and had not slept for twenty-four hours when he started on the run.

Twelve miles of the run were through the woods from Valley Stream to Woodhaven, in pitch dark, and our of the cyclers in overtaking a truck was confronted with another vehicle, the lantern on it of which he could only see, and he considers it almost a miracle that he escaped injury. Once three riders ran into each other and fell in a heap. When out of the woods all breathed a sigh of relief.

The run of 100 miles did not seem to have much strain upon the old cyclers. The hardest part was the twenty miles towards the turning point and back to Babylon. After dinner and a good rest they felt fresher than they did soon after the start, and it was indeed a pleasure to ride the distance of

nearly 40 miles home, even without any stops.

The high speed early in the morning was the cause of upsetting several of the men, as well as the fact that most of them went on empty stomachs. But with the experience, the next one, if ever it occurs, will be better managed.

There is considerable comment anent the proposed new Brooklyn Society. Things have taken an such shape that its organization seem a certainty. A meeting is to be held at the residence of Mr. H. L. Juhring on the last Saturday of this month, the 24th, in the evening. There is even some discussion as to the probable president, with the odds in favor of Messrs. Juhring and Wilkinson as the candidates, between which the votes will decide. Thomas Godfrey's influence is being sought after, and if he decides to lend a hand in the movement, his adherents will give him a solid vote for the secretaryship. After the meeting on the 24th, which will be somewhat informal, a feast of watermelon and other good things will be at the disposal of all participating.

Theo. S. Rose has returned from a month's sojourn in the Catskills, arriving in time to meet his folks on their return from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

The cool weather of the past few days is suggestive of the near approach of snow, milk and sugar, on which our friend of Harlem, J. F. O'Brien, dotes.

Frederick W. Baars, who several years ago, resided in this city, but who left for Chicago, and secured steady work as a printer there, and incidentally a wife too, is to return New York on account of poor health in the Windy City.

Louis Lyons, formerly of Chicago, and Texas, has secured a position as cigar making in Harlem. His mother recently died.

Chester Q. Mann, lay missionary, occupied the pulpit at St. Matthew's on Sunday. It is with regret that we announce that Rev. Dr. Gallaudet has another attack of acute rheumatism and is confined to the house thereby.

There were just eight of the deaf at the Fifth Avenue hotel on Sunday, and the attendance at St. Matthew's was very slim. Considering the delightfully cool weather of Sunday, it would make interesting reading as to where the great majority of the deaf of Gotham spent the day, aside from the century run participants.

The case of Nellie Foley, who accused her stepfather of cruelty in beating and driving her from home, was settled in the Centre Street court house on Friday last. Nellie is fifteen years old, and has a younger deaf-mute sister. Sentence was suspended in the case of the step father, Thos. Doyle, and Nellie was given in charge of the Gery Society and later sent to the Catholic School at Fordham.

CENTRAL IOWA.

On Wednesday evening, August 24th, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Freeborn, occurred the marriage of their daughter, Jennie C. to Mr. Elmer Edgerton. Rev. D. M. Helmick, of Altoona, officiating.

The wedding was private, only the intimate friends of the bride and groom being present. After the ceremony was solemnized and hearty congratulations extended, the happy couple, followed by their friends, wended their way to the dining room where a most delicious wedding supper, consisting of ice cream, cake and fruits, was served. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton were in receipt of a number of useful and valuable presents.

They left on the evening train for Newton, where they will visit relatives for a short time, after which they will go to Altoona, where they will make their future home.

Mr. Edgerton is a member of the Nonpareil Card Company, and the taking up of his residence in Altoona will not deter him from continuing in business in this city.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton are deaf, and the friends of the couple wish them a prosperous and happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Herbold, of Newton, were in this city last Wednesday, and attended the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton. Mrs. Herbold is a sister of Mr. Edgerton.

A Burlington (Iowa) paper has the following to say about the picnic held by the deaf-mutes in the vicinity of that city recently:

"Burlington was visited on Wednesday by a number of people from various directions and distances whose purpose in congregating here was to hold a picnic. The visitors were deaf and dumb children and their parents and friends. The idea of coming to Burlington this summer originated last spring at the Council Bluffs School for the Deaf. The picnic was held in Crapo Park. One of the main features of the day was a base ball game played by a nine composed of deaf-mutes against the old high school team. The umpire, A. Osterburg, attended the school at

Council Bluffs several years ago, but while there was cured of the defect to both senses.

"Horace Buell, son of H. A. Buell, is one of the smartest boys at the school, and has naturally become a leader among them. He captained the deaf-mutes' nine and put up a good article of base ball. Other sports and games were had to make the gathering one to be remembered."

From Jobes correspondence in the *Guldhrian* we glean the following:

The happy bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Josie Conrad, returned from Des Moines where the marriage ceremony was performed in their home, one mile North from Jobes Post Office, Tuesday last. They have a nice little dwelling now, but will soon erect a more commodious dwelling.

The following is also taken from an Iowa paper:

Otto Hogue, aged 21 years and deaf and dumb, was caught setting fire to a school house at Sedalia, Mo., early Tuesday morning, but was discharged.

This is the first instance of a deaf-mute incendiary coming to our notice, and it is not the kind of employment we would advocate as being lucrative.

LE ROY.

CALIFORNIA.

Your scribe has no idea of deserting to contribute to the JOURNAL, as perhaps the editor thinks. To tell the truth the reporter has been very busy all the time, and the JOURNAL is not forgotten. We acknowledge that the JOURNAL is the deaf-mutes' great friend, and every one is naturally anxious to know any news about his or her friends. Now let us talk on some other subject.

The *Chronicle*, of San Francisco, the other day put in an article about the fight between two deaf-mutes in San Francisco. It was a battery case. The complainant's attorney, Theodore Grady, presented a statement to the court which bristled with Delsartian eloquence. Mr. Grady's finished gestures were translated by the interpreter, and Isadore Selig, the complaining witness was placed on the stand. The judge studied his mobile features and the rapid passes that he made with his hands very attentively. Then he turned to the interpreter, a look of scarce suppressed amusement struggling on his face. "What does the pantomime mean?" he inquired.

And the story was something like this: Daniel O'Brien and Sigmond Horn, who think with their hands and hear with their eyes, being deprived of the ordinary modes of hearing and expression, have been at outs with Selig. They have caused him great mental anguish, he claims, by making remarks about him in public and accusing him of being a "dude" and wearing raiment that outshines that of Solomon.

Selig insisted that he had borne their taunts with patience, both because he was naturally meek of spirit and because O'Brien and Horn argued with a punching bag until their peculiar style of conversation had proved striking and forceful enough to make them available as attractions in the ring. But Selig's meekness, he averred through the interpreter of signs, did not avail to protect him. On Sunday night, as he was nearing his house at 805 Van Ness Avenue, he felt a sign that although he had refused to pick up the gauntlet, hostilities had commenced. The sign, as he illustrated it, looked to the Court like a left upper cut. Then the conversation, as the interpreter gave it, was something like this:

"You feel awfully stuck up, don't you—punch—with your good clothes—left hook—and make remarks about us—r-r-r-r-ripp (the rip was offered in evidence)—to people—biff, bang—making us a laughing stock—straight right, bang, biff—"

Selig exhibited certain confusion and rents in his raiment, which needed no translation. The defence proved fully as eloquent as the prosecution, if not more so, and the way fingers, hands and arms twinkled in the air, almost dazed the court and made the bailiff shout, "Silence!"

It was asserted that Selig was the one who shed from his finger-tips burning invectives and scathing ridicule, which pained the sensitive natures of O'Brien and Horn, and that his bearing was arrogant and insulting. Then remarks flew back and forth, which the interpreter was fain to ignore, and the Court dismissed the case with a lecture.

Principal Wilkinson, of the Institution at Berkeley, has returned from a month's visit in the East, and is preparing to open school on the 28th.

Granville Redmond has returned home to Los Angeles from five years' course in Paris, France. He is overwhelmed with orders. Success to him.

Two weeks ago, Saturday, a picnic at Terminal Isle was very small. Most of the mutes preferred to stick to business. Quite sensible!

Not long ago a deaf printer, a foreigner, thought fit to go around loafing too much. His father's patience at last gave out and he

furnished the deaf printer printing materials, and the old man's eyes have been setting on the fellow, and it is hoped he will give his attention to the business.

Prof. Reaves, formerly of New York, lately of Santa Barbara, now of this city, at last made an exchange of his ranch in El Monte-cito for a house and three lots in Los Angeles.

W. L. Waters, of Santa Barbara, returned home with his wife last July, from an extensive trip to New York and Minneapolis. Mr. Waters and Mr. Park expect to invade Los Angeles in a few days. They have not failed to drop in and see the JOURNAL scribe at his office.

Mrs. R. D. Livingston's father was somewhat seriously injured in a wreck on the Santa Fe, near Winslow, Arizona, a few weeks ago, while on his way to Los Angeles. Fortunately he escaped with his life, but with a badly cut leg, head, ear and a dislodged shoulder.

Miss Nannie Morgan, of Kansas City, Mo., an oldtime friend of Mrs. R. D. Livingston, is spending the summer at Manitou, Colorado, and expects to attend the Omaha Exposition on her way home in the autumn.

Timothy Faulkner, who left Los Angeles some time in April, was at last accounts heard from in Walla Walla, Wash., from which place he expected to make his way to Denver, and from there by slow stages to his old home in Virginia, where he expects to remain until late in the fall.

Up to date of writing, nobody has an idea of visiting the Exposition at Omaha. Perhaps their purses are empty.

SCRIBBLER.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28, '98.

DALLAS, TEX.

In making my first appearance before the public in the columns of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL as its occasional correspondent from Texas, I will endeavor to write nothing but what will be of interest to the deaf-mutes generally, and trust my notes will be well received.

The Texas School for the Deaf will throw open its doors on September 14th, and a large attendance is predicted.

The city of Dallas boasts of having the biggest deaf population in Texas, excepting Austin, where the school is. There are between thirty and thirty-five deaf-mutes in Dallas, and its numbers are constantly increasing.

There is a deaf-mute club called the "Olympia," and its membership numbers thirty. Herbert Gunner is president, and Robert M. Hodges, Secretary. The club meets every Thursday night at its rooms on Maple Avenue.

The City Park seems to be the rendezvous for the deaf-mutes every pleasant Sunday afternoon. Between twenty and thirty-five flock there every Sunday to inhale the fresh air, as well as to have a social and good time generally. They often remain there as late as night-fall, and then repair to the club rooms where a supper is spread.

Among the latest arrivals are Mr. William Fitzpatrick, of Milwaukee, Wis., with his deaf sister. They are thinking of making Dallas their future home.

The writer had the pleasure of attending the Texas Deaf-Mute Association, which met at Corsicana, Texas, July 2d, 3d and 4th. The attendance was not up to the expectations. Only thirty were present. The cause of the small attendance was supposed to be the Hispano-Yankee war. Anyhow, every one who attended, enjoyed him or herself hugely. The next meeting of the Association will be during the holiday season this year at Waco, Texas, December 24th, 25th and 26th. A large attendance is assured, as about twenty-five per cent. of the pupils of the Austin School will be permitted to attend.

The Olympia Club met at a special meeting on Saturday, September 10th, to elect new officers and consider some applications. After business was disposed of, it held what is called a Kangaroo Court, and every member was tried for some imaginary charge. These entertainments have always proved entertaining and humorous. In my next I will write up the proceedings of the Court, which I trust will prove interesting reading.

JERRY.

Mr. George Davis, of Rochester, N. Y., spent a few days in Buffalo, last week.

Miss Laura Brink and mother, of Brooklyn, are spending a few weeks in Red Hook, Dutchess, N. Y. They took their wheels with them, and are having a fine time. On Friday, the 9th, they went to Saugerties, and from there to the Catskill Mountains. About the 16th, they will take the Albany day boat for New York.

Married.

At 982 Warren Avenue, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, September 7th, by the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M.A., pastor of All Angels' Mission, assisted by the Rev. Harold Morse, B.D., of Trinity Church, Mr. William J. La Motte and Miss Alice A. Brown, both of Chicago.

Volta Bureau
1001—35th St.

FANWOOD.

A Visit to the Navy Yard.

AND NOW TO BOOKS AND STUDY.

Happenings of the Week.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Tutor Wesley Van Tassel, Captain Keiser and Sergeant Muench, took a trip to the Brooklyn Navy Yard last Saturday. They had procured passes from Captain Sumner, but the sentry at the gate admitted them, remarking that soldiers did not need passes. It was amusing to hear the opinions of the blue jackets on the appearance of the cadets. Some mistook them for Roosevelt's Rough Riders, others for members of the 71st Regiment, 1st Battery, etc.

Alongside the water front were moored the Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Brooklyn, torpedo boats and other craft.

Owing to limited time, the New York was the only battleship they visited. Passes were required, but the cadets were again admitted on account of the uniform. They were shown all over the vessel, the guide pointing with pride to the scars she received at the bombardment of San Juan. A peep into the forward turret and the big 13-inch guns, and the cadets got a fair idea of what it meant to work the guns in a hot engagement. The sailors were very courteous and obliging, answering all their questions, Mr. Van Tassel interpreting for the benefit of the others. After leaving the New York, they steered for Cob Walk with a view to quench their thirst at a hydrant. Their thirst, however, was not quenched, for a sailor on guard halted them with, "You can't go through here, boys," and then perceiving the shoulder straps and chevrons, he saluted. "Sorry, officers, no visitors allowed here." The receiving ship Vermont was next visited, and they saw the naval reserves mustered out. The cadets consider themselves lucky to have been in uniform, as they were shown much more consideration than would have ordinarily been accorded them.

It is a relief that cool weather has come at last. Everywhere about us are signs of an early fall, the meadows are bright with golden rod. The leaves are beginning to assume new tints. The days are shorter, and the nights longer, and it is time for us to brush away the cobwebs that have accumulated in our dome of thought, take down our musty books and study for the one hundredth time the lessons we learned last year. September 21st, is the day for the opening of school. Everything is in readiness for the reception of the pupils. Play time up. There's work ahead. Who's sorry?

The wheeling contingent is making the most of the cool weather. Particularly the Fanwoodites. A spin over the macadam road to Washington Bridge, is exhilarating, and the discomforts experienced after a ride in hot weather are wholly absent.

Chief Tutor W. H. Van Tassel and Stenographer Randall are back from their vacation, spent where the sun is warranted to tan and the tan is warranted to last. It is somewhere up State. Mr. Van Tassel generally manages to add several pounds to his weight, when he goes off on such a trip. Wonder if his uniform fits him now.

The boys' sitting room presents a very handsome appearance. The tables have been varnished and polished till they are as smooth as glass. New chairs have taken the place of the old ones, which have been consigned to the garret. The boys will have reason to be proud of their room when they return.

Mr. E. S. Burdick and wife have gone to housekeeping in the village. He will resume his duties as a teacher here when school reopens.

Mr. Clearwater, foreman of the carpenter shop, returned from his vacation last week. He was given a surprise a few days ago, when his son, John H. Clearwater, a member of the 12th New York Volunteers, arrived from Chicomauga, and came direct to see him. John does not look as bad as most of the soldiers do. He must have a tough constitution. He is spending his ten days' furlough with his parents.

Prof. W. G. Jones has been conducting services Sunday mornings, in the girls' study room. As soon as school reopens he will continue his readings of "The Brotherhood of Seven Kings," wherein Norman Head plays a prominent part. The pupils are looking forward eagerly to the event.

Indications point to a large increase of wheel converts when school reopens. At present, Miss Annie Garrison is the latest addition. Her wheel, a Pierce, is a beauty.

The kindergarten boys were removed to the Mansion House, Wednesday.

Football has been discontinued at Fanwood, so those who are nursing a chrysanthemum mop of hair, will find it unnecessary.

Basket ball candidates will begin training shortly. Physical Director Cook has work enough for them. There is plenty of good material for a team here.

Tutor Shanks resumed his duties at Fanwood, on September 1st.

Lieutenant Rappolt, of Company A, who is spending the vacation in the country, recently came in possession of a Crescent bicycle.

J. H. K.

CONVENTION OF THE MAINE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission was held in Thatcher Post hall, Portland, Maine. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Albert L. Carlisle, of Bangor, and opened with prayer by Professor A. S. Clark, of the Hartford School for the Deaf.

The president then delivered his annual address in the sign language, while Mr. Clark read it orally for the benefit of the hearing people present. His address was brief and instructive.

The secretary, George W. Wakefield, of Brownville, gave a rapid sketch of the proceedings of the last convention from his records. As they have a state school for the deaf in Maine, by the generosity of the city of Portland and the State of Maine, they owe it the duty of showing that they appreciate the responsibilities imposed on the deaf by education; that they can and will help themselves and others; that they recognize obligations as factors in the common weal.

So far the Maine Deaf Mission has been successful in the undertaking since its organization, December 31st. The mission has only a small number of members on the roll.

Proceeding with his report the secretary mentioned the deaths of ex-missionary Rev. Howe, of Oxford, and Mrs. August Titcomb, of Biddeford, members of the mission. In conclusion he hoped to see the association continue in the path of prosperity and asked all present to contribute by word and deed, in all possible ways, to make it what it should be—an instrument of temporal and spiritual benefit to the deaf of Maine in particular and indirectly, at least to all who attend its conventions.

Fred J. Flynn, of Bangor, presented the treasurer's report as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand August 28, 1897.....	\$27 93
Receipts from various sources.....	27 93
\$55 86	
EXPENDITURES.	
Expenses as per invoice, etc.....	45 25
Balance on hand.....	10 61
Cash in bank.....	306 93
Total cash in treasury.....	\$377 54

The correctness of the treasurer's report was vouched for by the auditor, Edwin L. Randall, and the reports of both secretary and treasurer were accepted and ordered on record. Mrs. Emma Frellek, of Stamford, Conn.; Messrs. H. C. White, F. W. Bigelow and E. W. Frisbee, were elected honorary members, for they had taken kindly interest in this mission.

It was voted that the next convention be held in Augusta, some time in the latter part of August, 1899, the definite date to be decided in due time, and that the mission be incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine.

Notices were given of religious services and of a lecture by Mr. Clarke, the remainder of which would be taken up with a social gathering and the meeting adjourned to 7.30 P.M.

Mr. Abel S. Clark delivered an interesting and impressive lecture on "Lessons from the War." It was well delivered, for Mr. Clarke is a clear and graceful as well as rapid sign maker. The rest of the evening—it was a long one—was spent in social intercourse and preparation for the morrow. The assembly dispersed at a late hour, well satisfied with the day's proceedings.

Services were held yesterday in the Second Parish church at 10.30 A.M., and in the Free Will Baptist Church at 2.30 P.M., and in the chapel at St. Luke's Church at 4 P.M., in the sign language.

Deaf-Mute Girl's Story of Inhuman Treatment.

Nellie Foley's blue eyes glistened and her pale cheek crimsoned when she faced her stepfather in the Centre Street Police Court to-day. Had she been able to speak she would have told Magistrate Simms the story of her wrongs.

She is a deaf-mute, fourteen years of age, pretty and interesting, and Agent King, of the Gerry Society, told her story to the Magistrate.

Nellie he said, had approached him in the street and handed him a note. In it she complained that her stepfather drank, beat her mother, and because of her affliction, turned her out of their home at 11 Cherry Street.

"I wish my stepfather to go to the island for eight months," she wrote.

Agent King investigated her story and found that the girl had written the truth.

The arrest of her stepfather and mother followed and the examination took place to-day.

Mrs. Doyle the girl's mother, appeared beside her husband. Her left cheek was bruised her eye blackened and her lips swollen.

Her husband, a tall dark man with a nervous chill when he faced the Judge.

The mother and stepfather both spoke together.

"She's a bad girl. Your honor!"—"Yes, she runs away and"—"I never drove her out!"

The Magistrate looked into the girl's eyes. She glanced rapidly from her stepfather to her mother and then at the Judge. She was puzzled. They were taking of her. She knew that, but what were they saying?

Then she raised her left hand quickly. The fingers flew a sentence, but she realized that her efforts were futile.

The Judge did not comprehend the sign language.

Just then a tall young fellow, like the girl in face, stepped up before the judge. She saw him and made a motion expressive of joy. He was her brother Michael.

"That man puts her out of the house every night," said the brother pointing at Doyle, and I go and look for her until I find her. He beats my mother too."

"That has nothing to do with you or Nellie, hush!" said the mother, covering the mark of a blow on her cheek.

"Enough!" said the Judge. "Madam, will you make a charge against your husband of assault?"

"No, sir," but I want my daughter to be a good girl. My husband never strikes her, so he is not to blame."

"Well," said the Judge. "I'll warn your husband that if he is brought before me under similar circumstances I will do as this poor girl requested and give him six months."

Poor, speechless Nellie was then handed over to Mr. King's kind hands again to be taken back to St. Joseph's Institute at 722 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.—N. Y. World.

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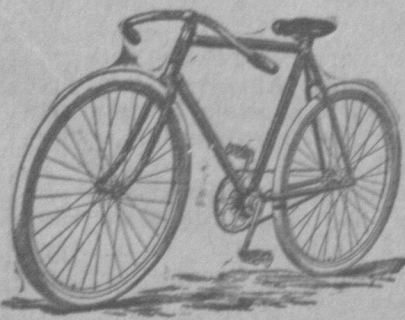
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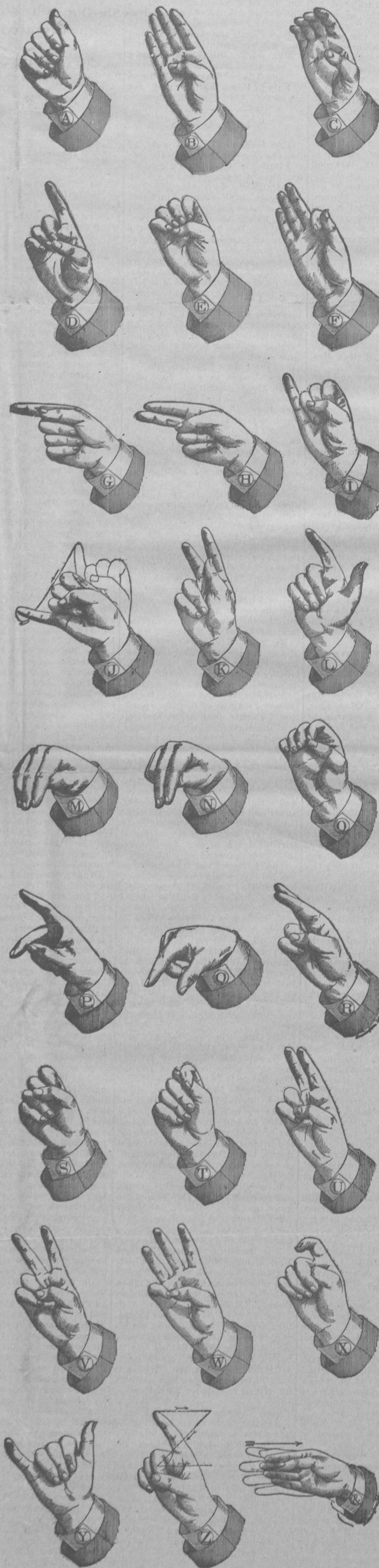
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